

Fig. 1A

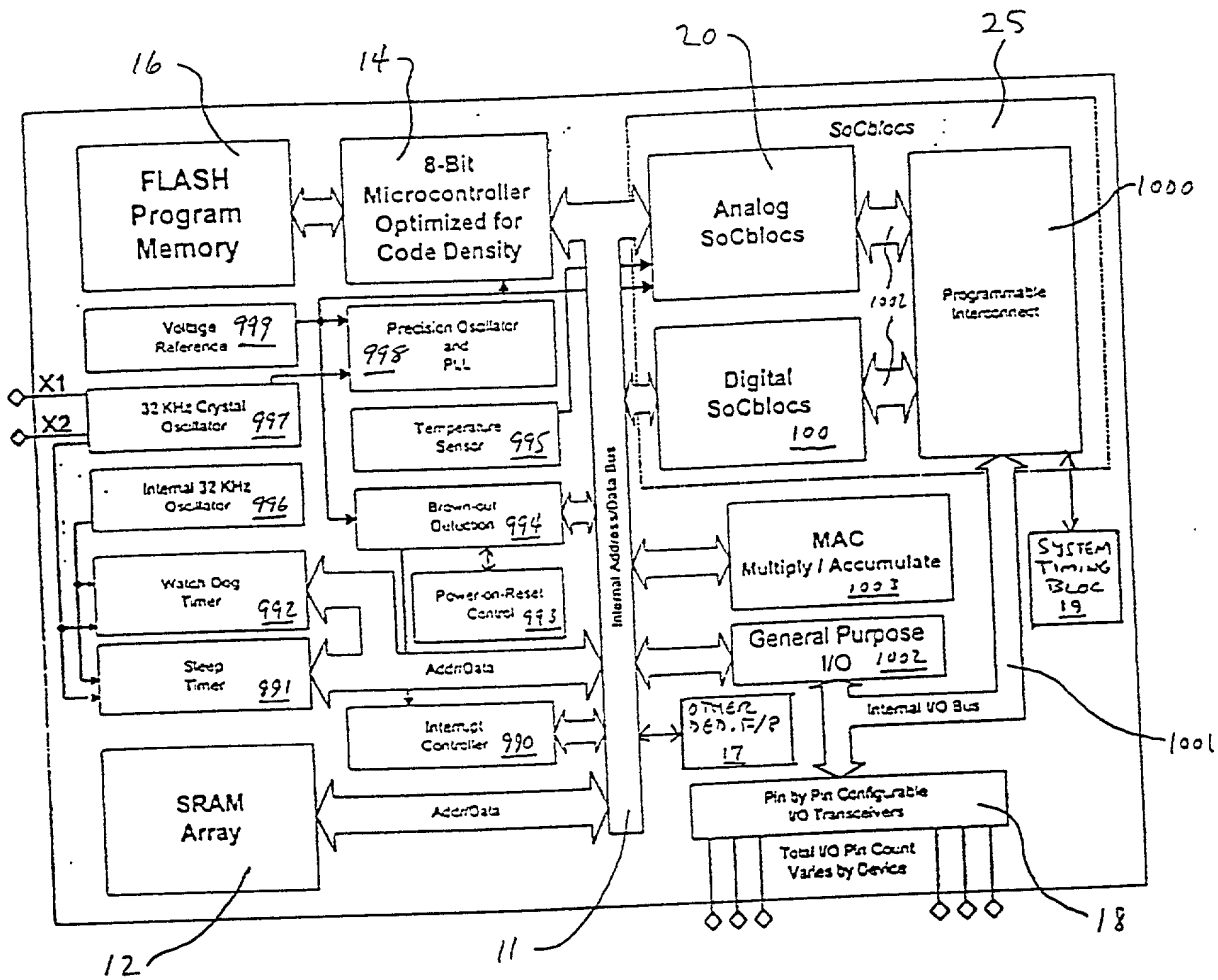


Fig. 1B

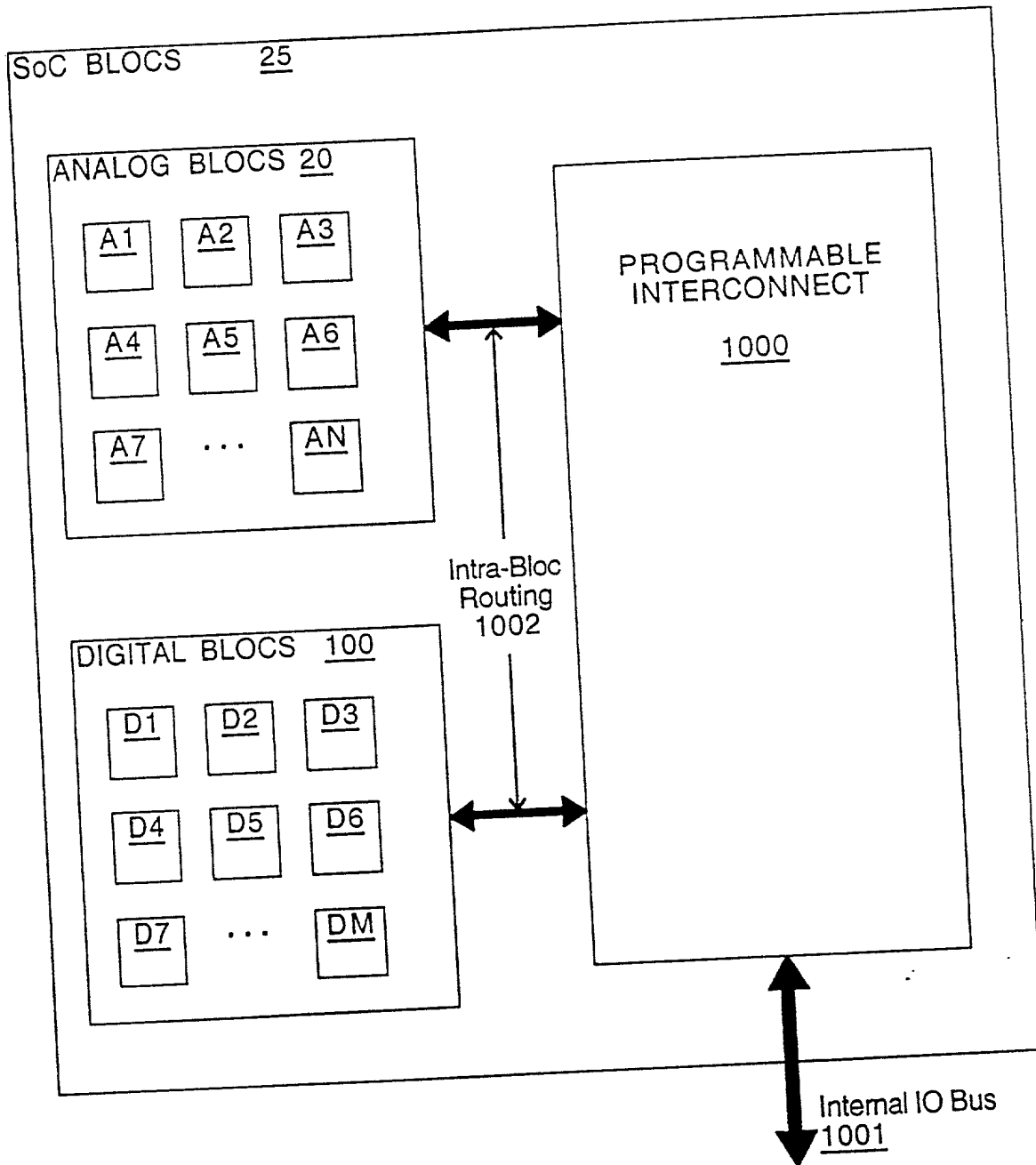


Fig. 1C

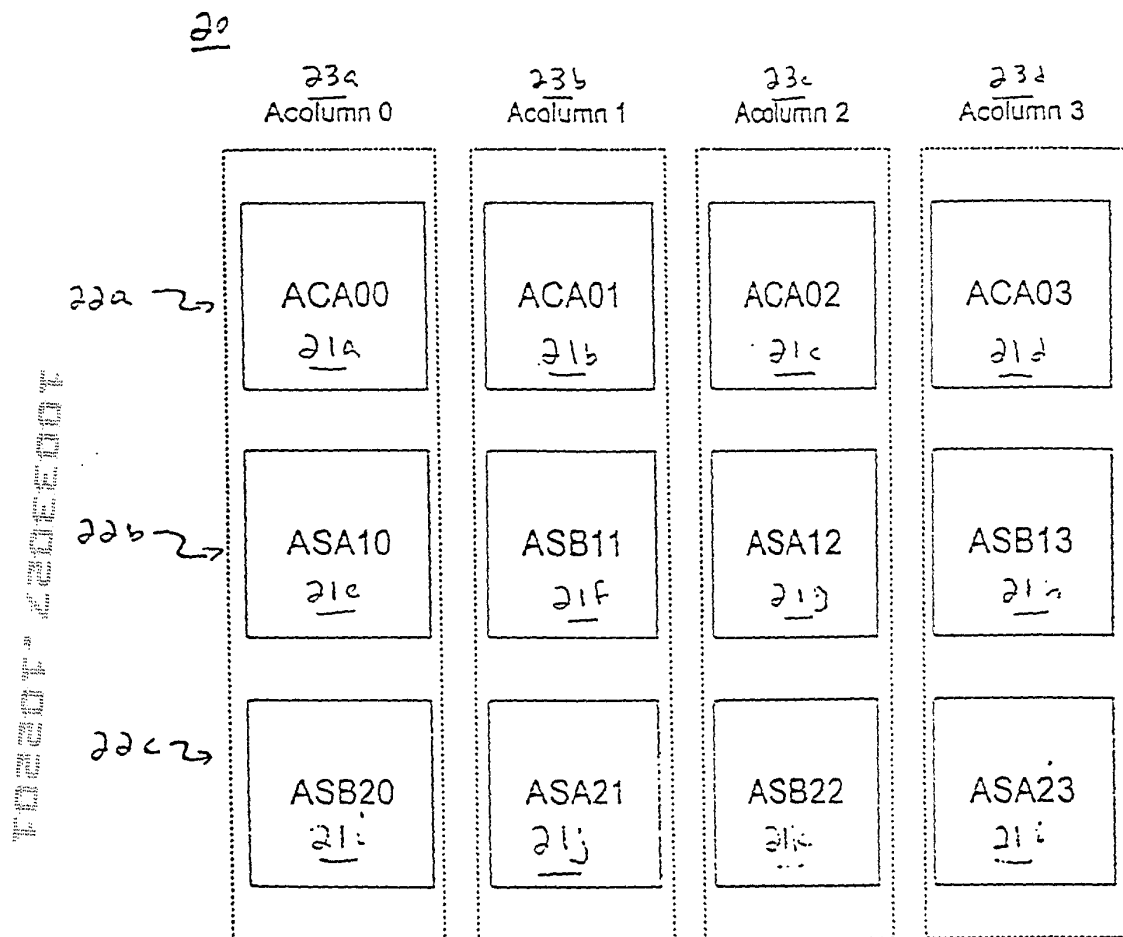


Figure 2

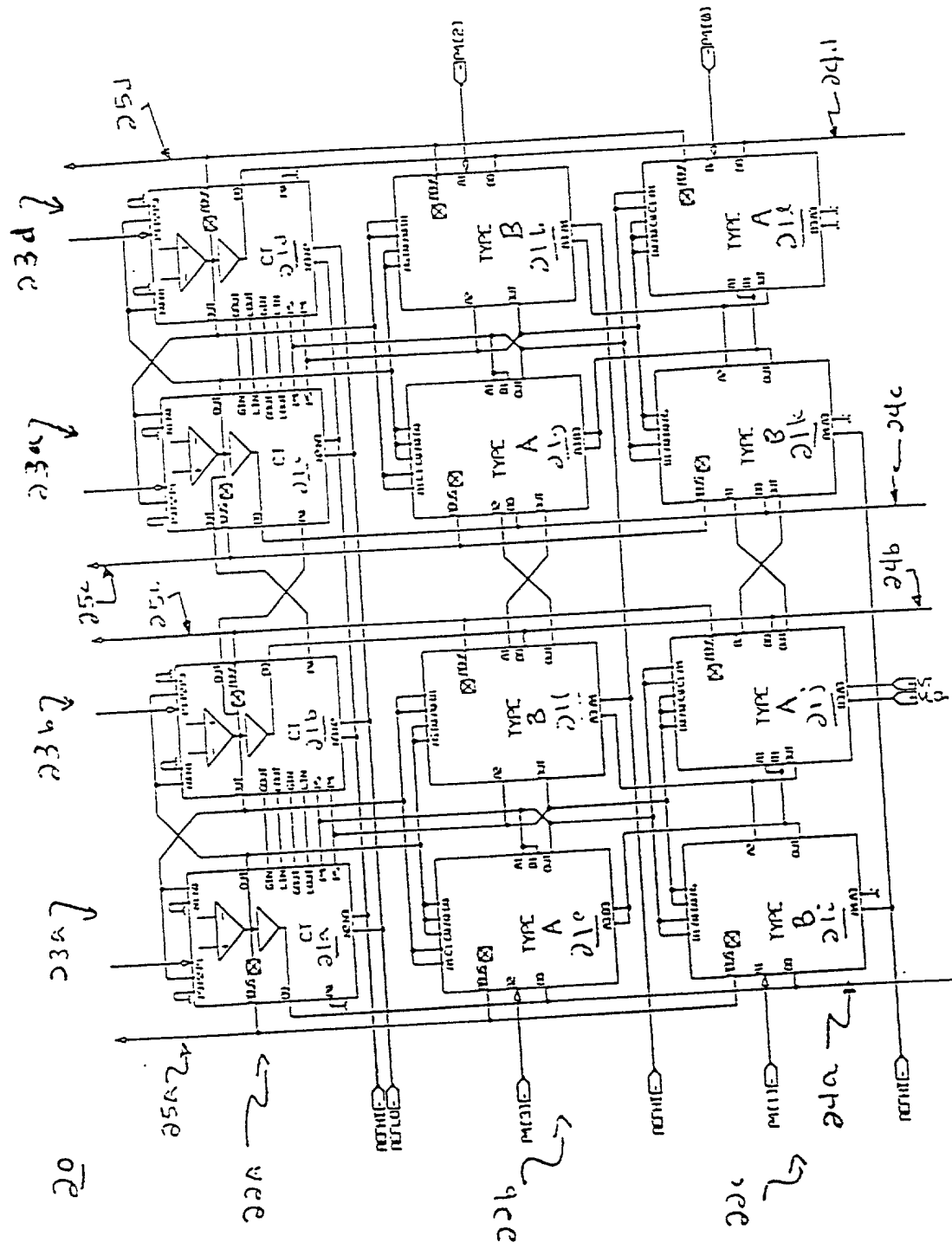


Figure 3

40

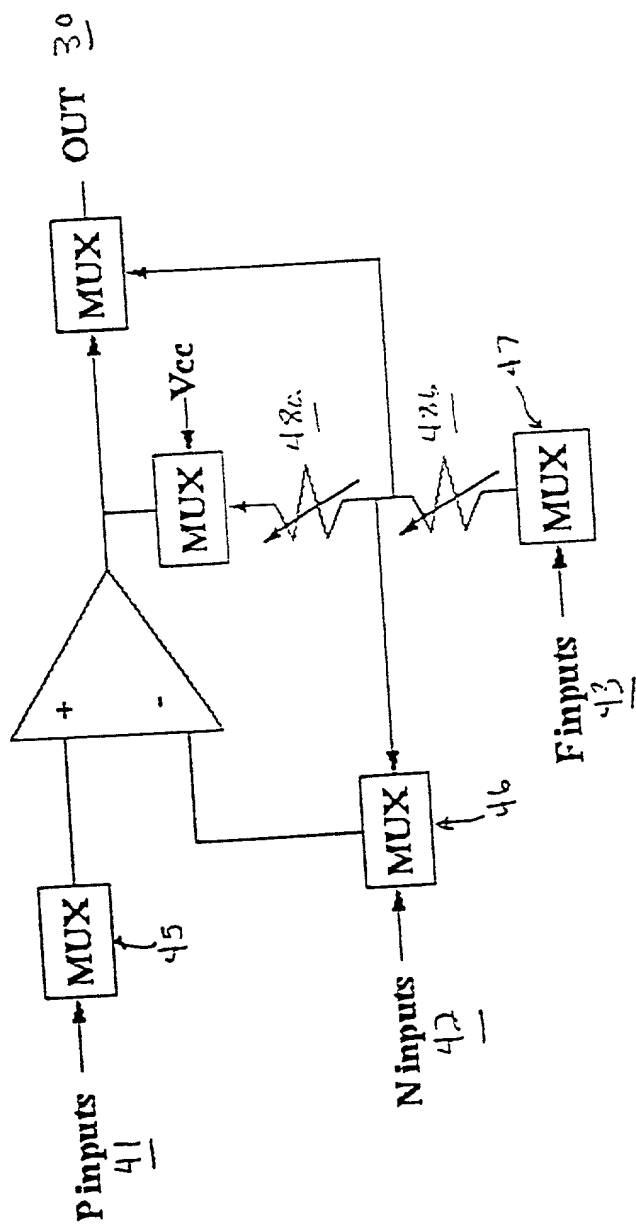


Figure 4A



Figure 4B

40

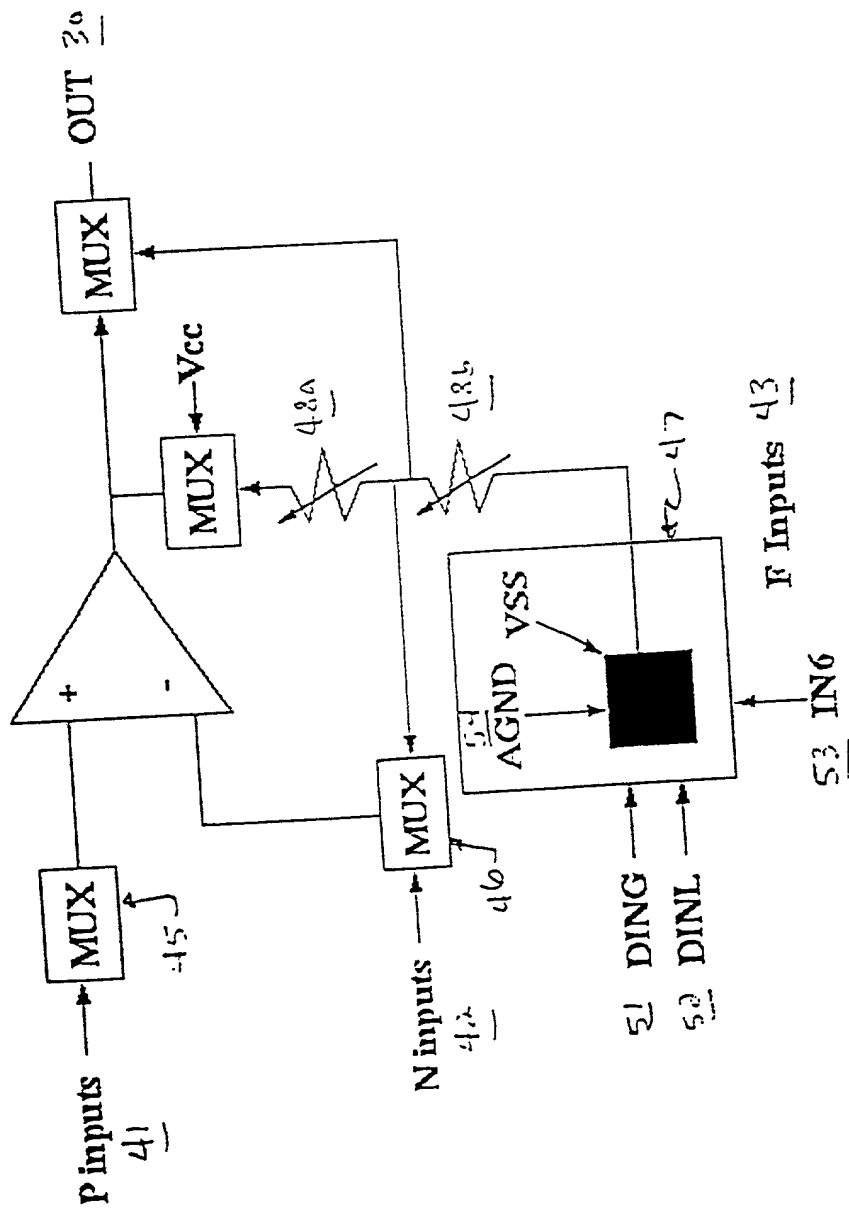


Figure 5



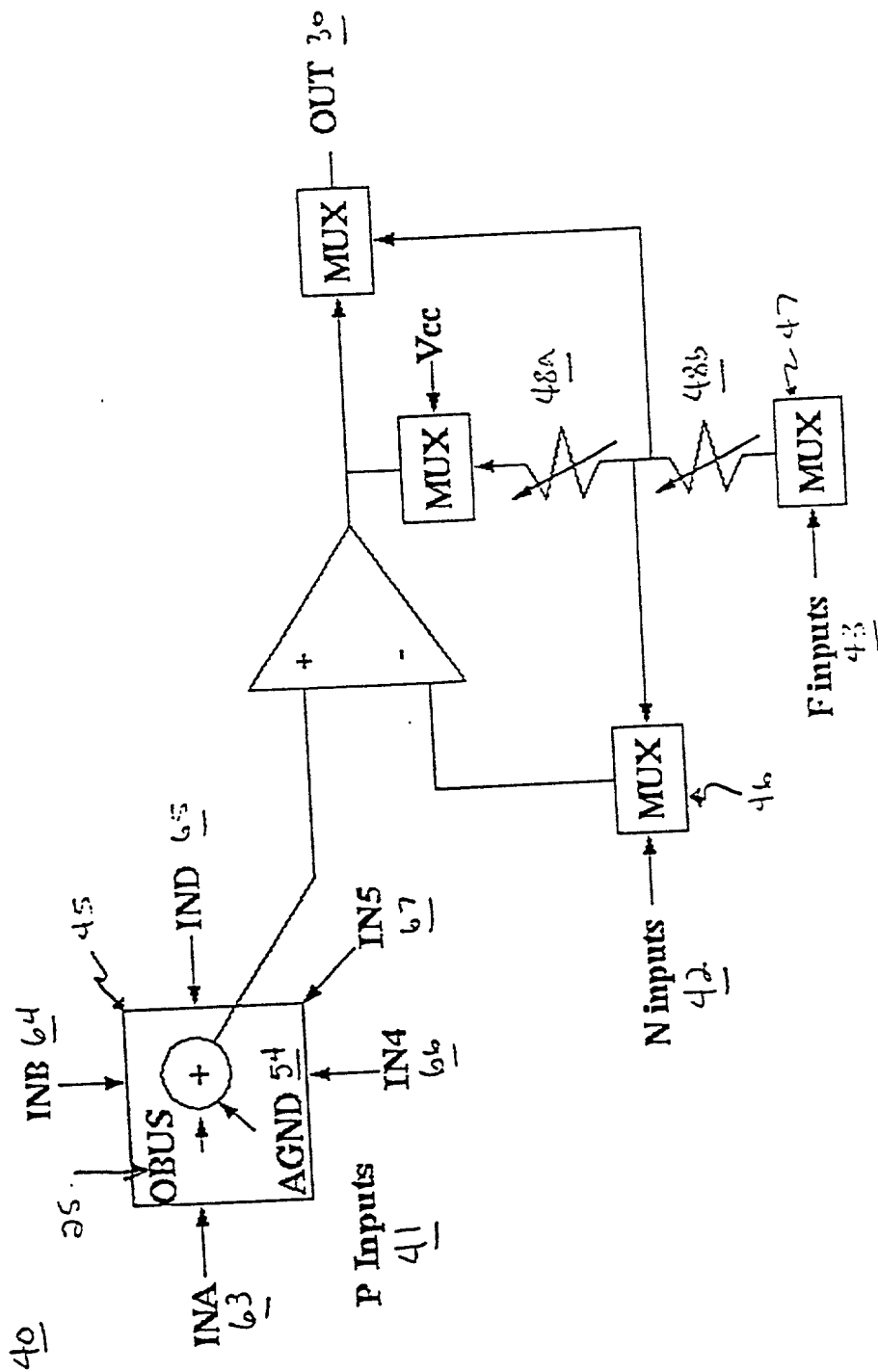


Figure 6

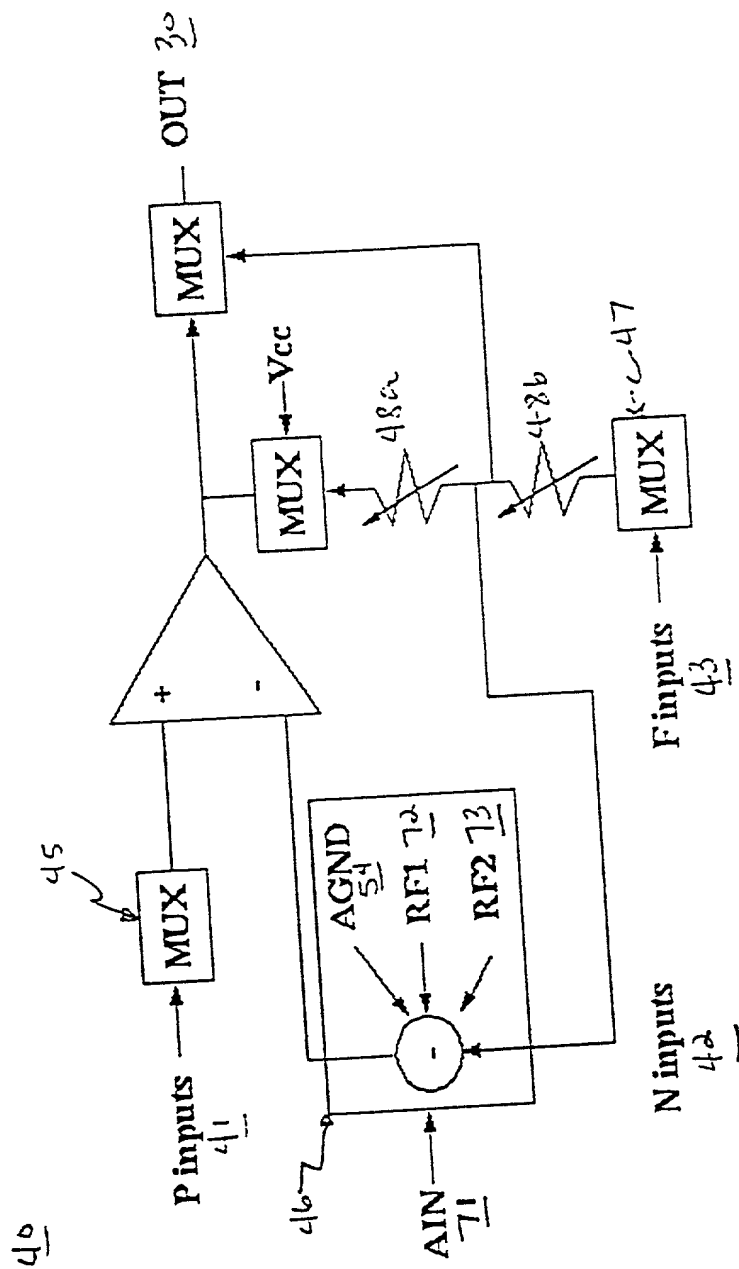


Figure 7

Figure 8A is a schematic diagram of an integrator circuit. The circuit includes an operational amplifier (op-amp) configured as an integrator. The non-inverting input (+) of the op-amp is connected to ground. The inverting input (-) of the op-amp is connected to a resistor R1, which is in turn connected to a voltage source V(t). The output of the op-amp is connected to a feedback capacitor C2, which is also connected to the inverting input (-). The output voltage is labeled as  $\int \frac{1}{R1C2} V(t) dt$ .

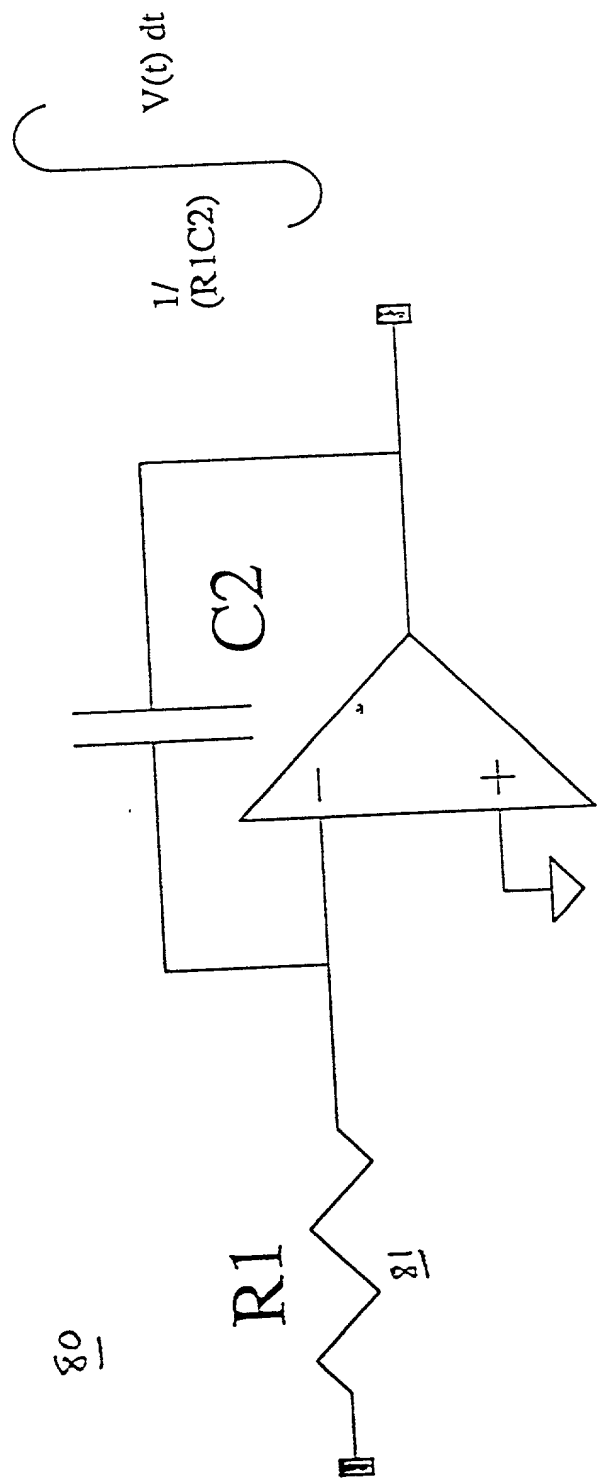


Figure 8A

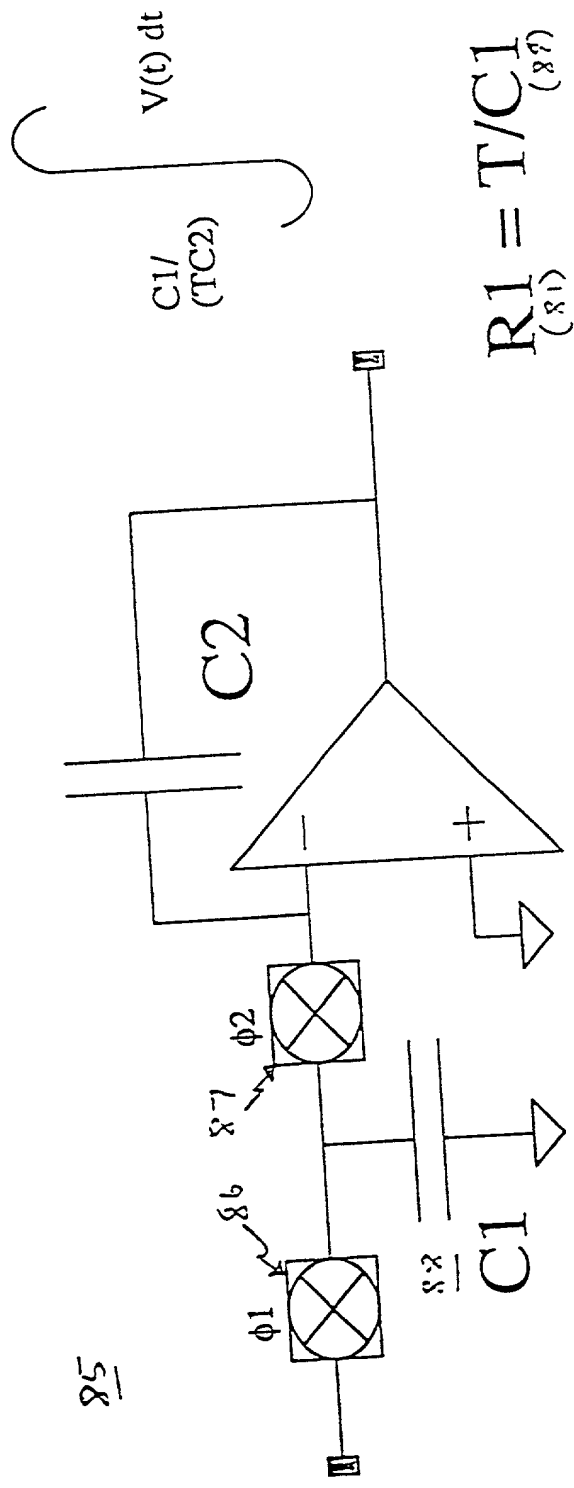


Figure 8B

90

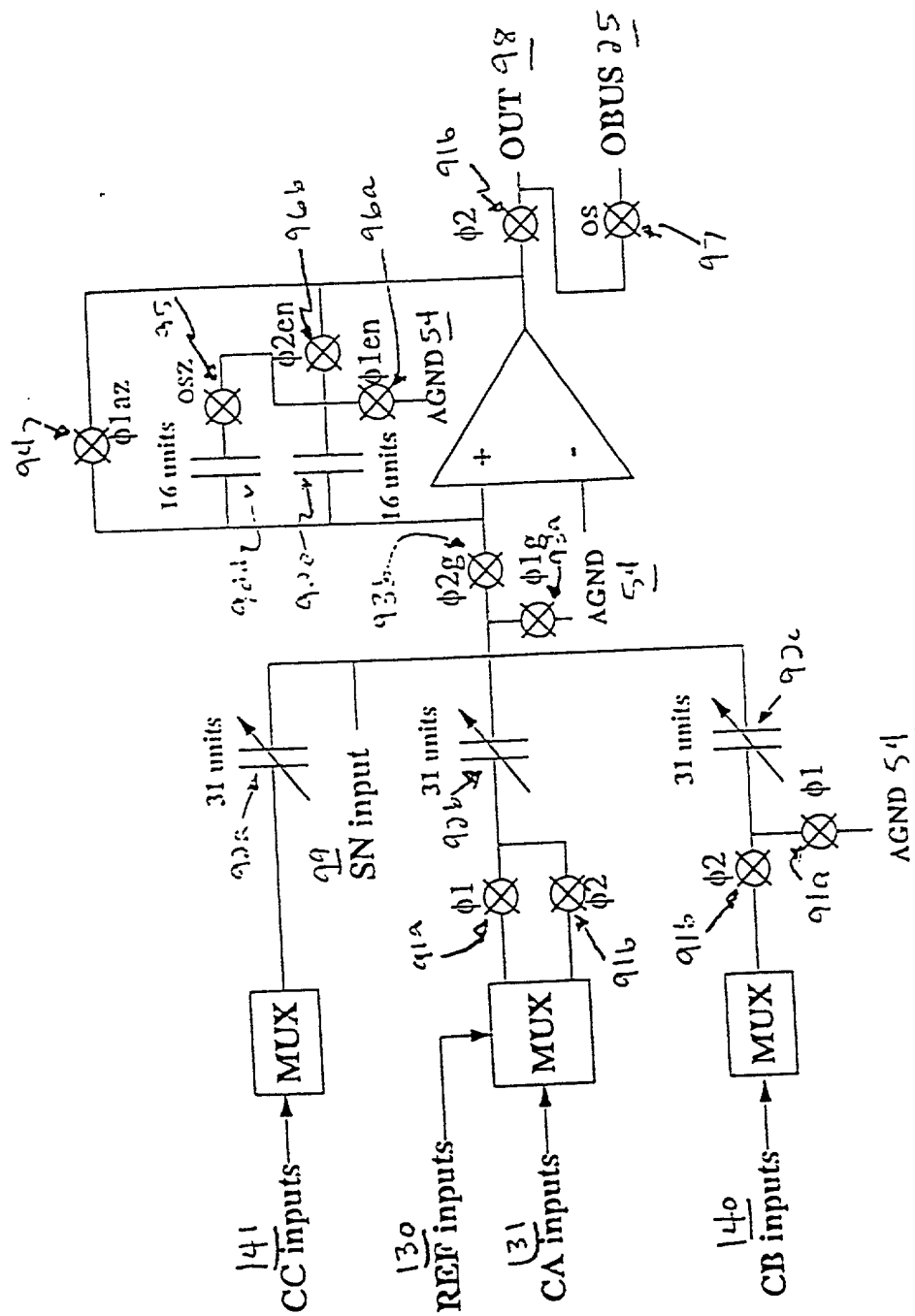


Figure 9A

90a

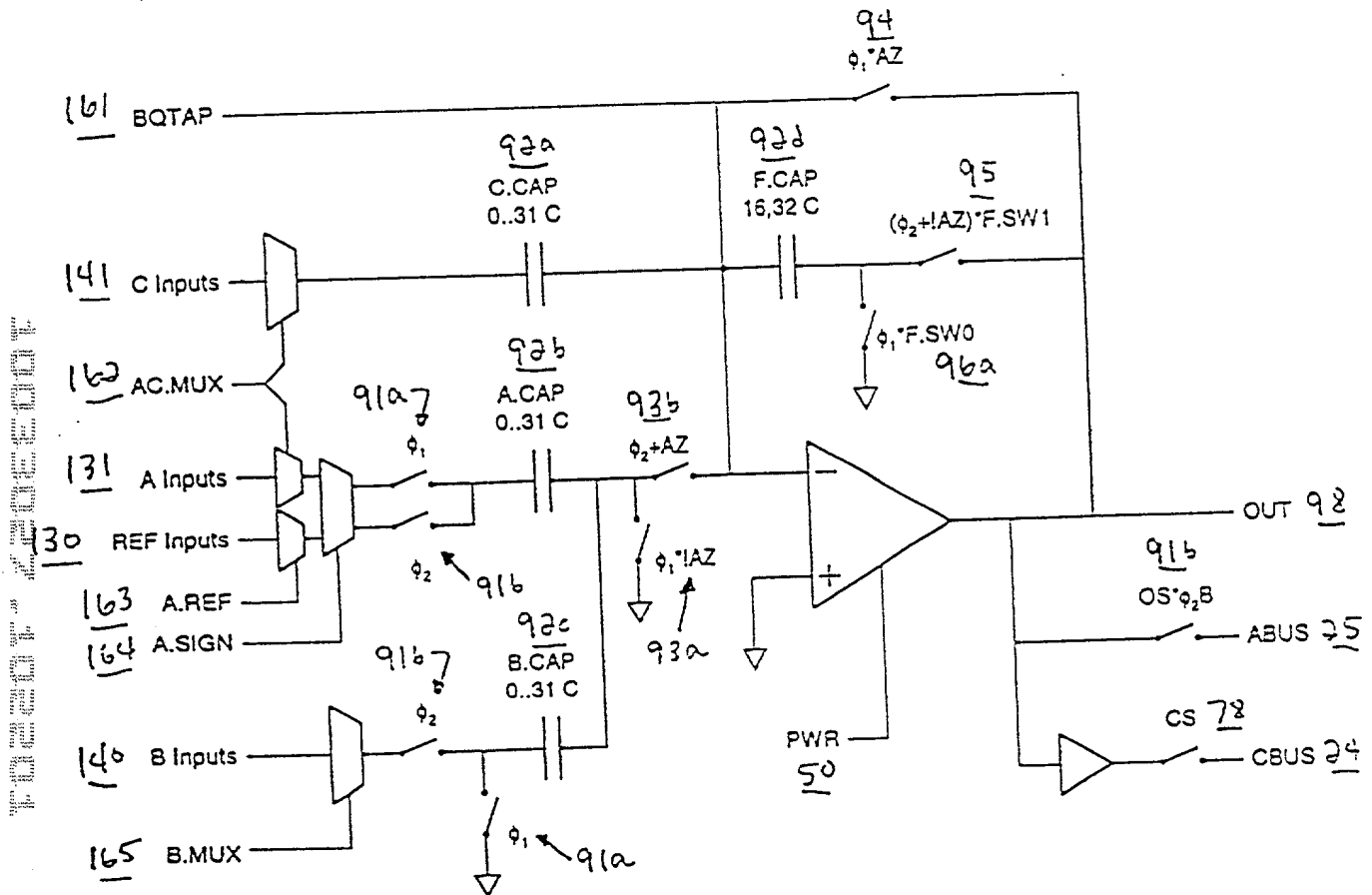


Figure 9B

90

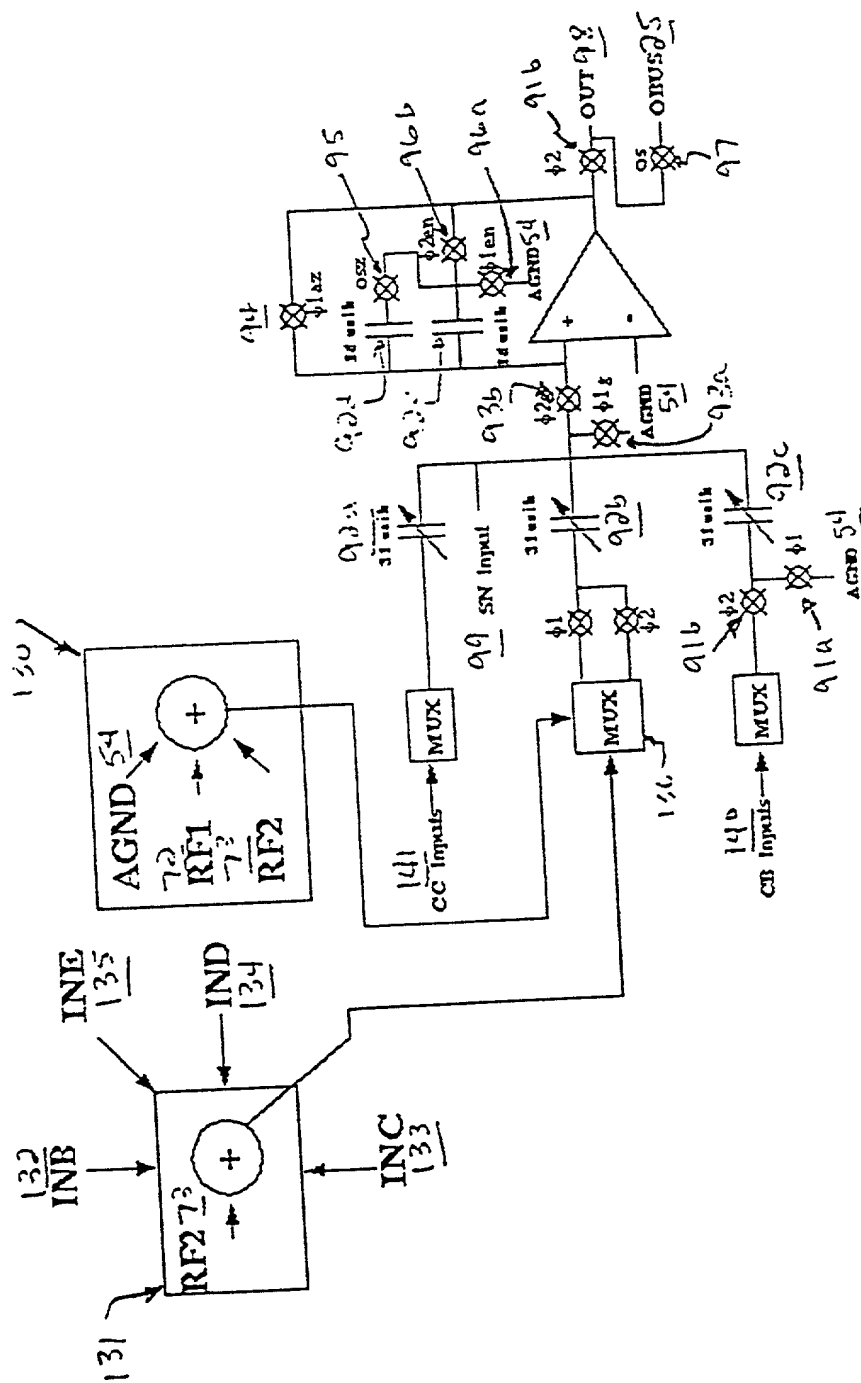


Figure 10

90

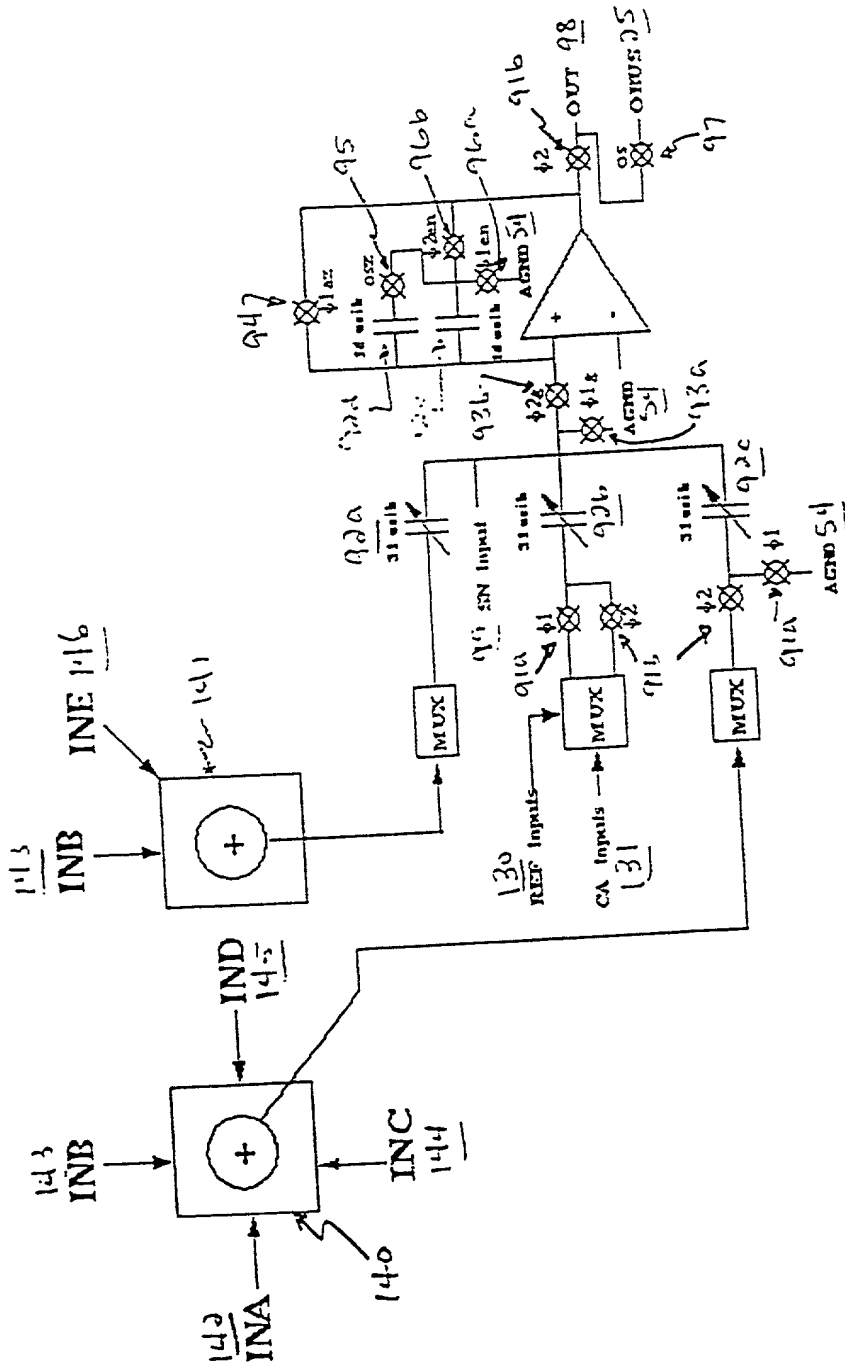


Figure 11



100

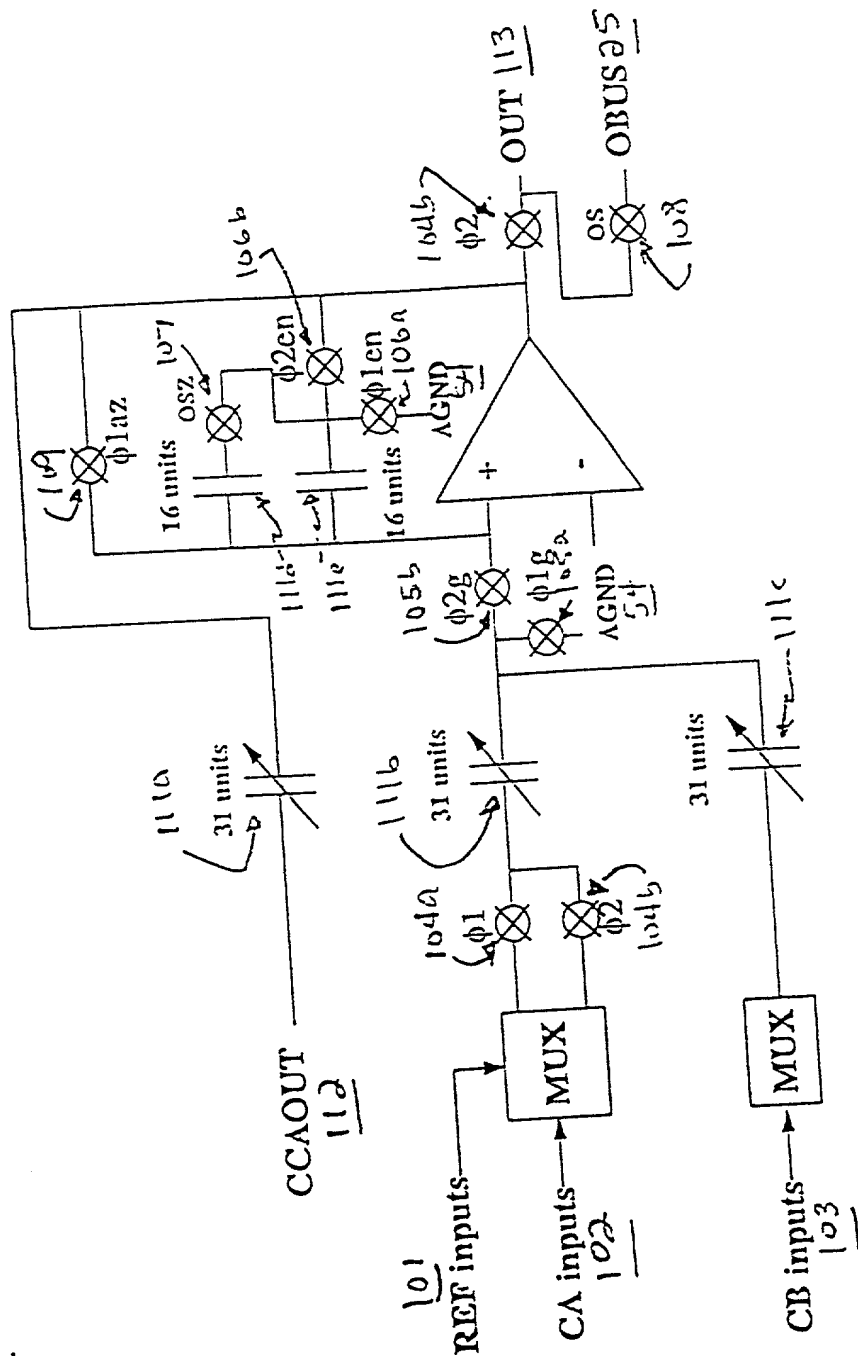


Figure 12A

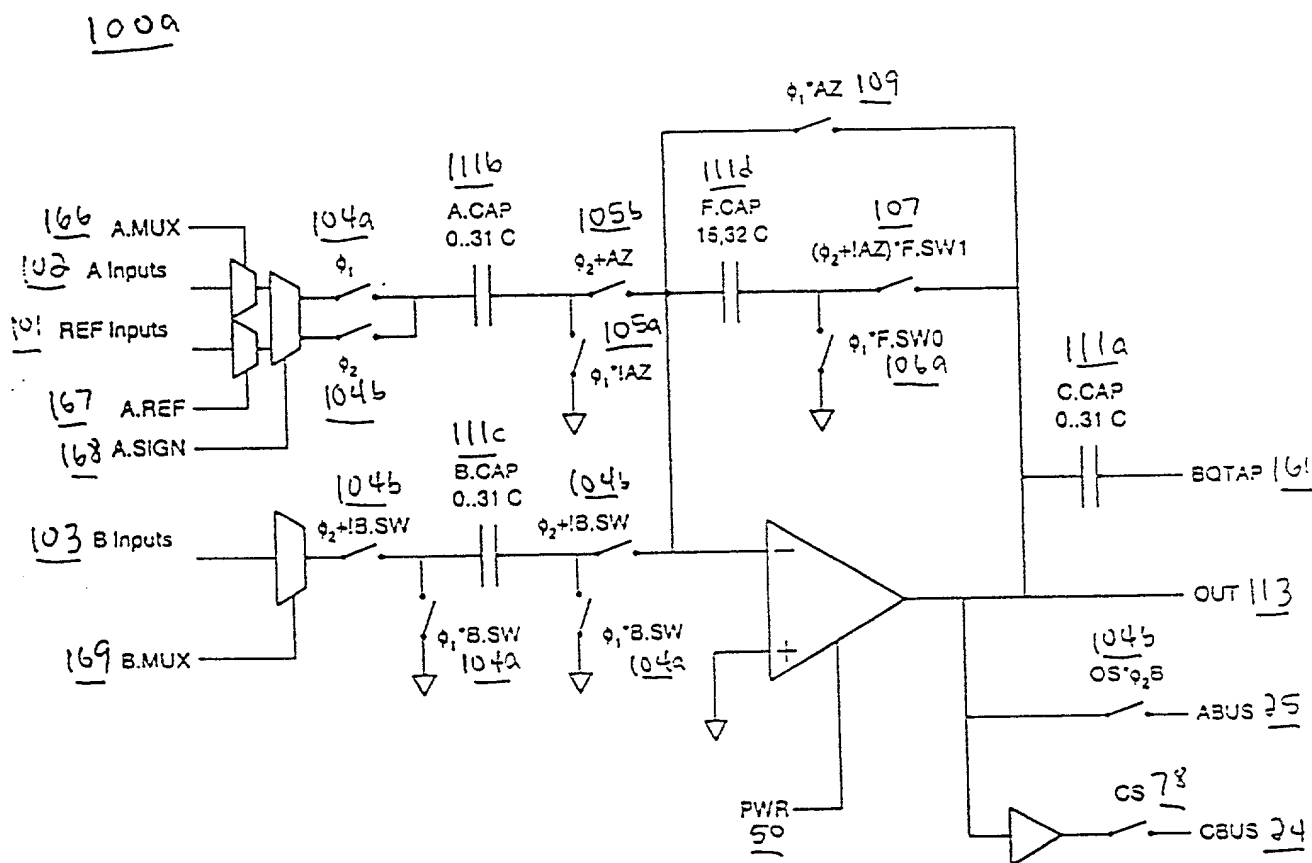


Figure 12B



110

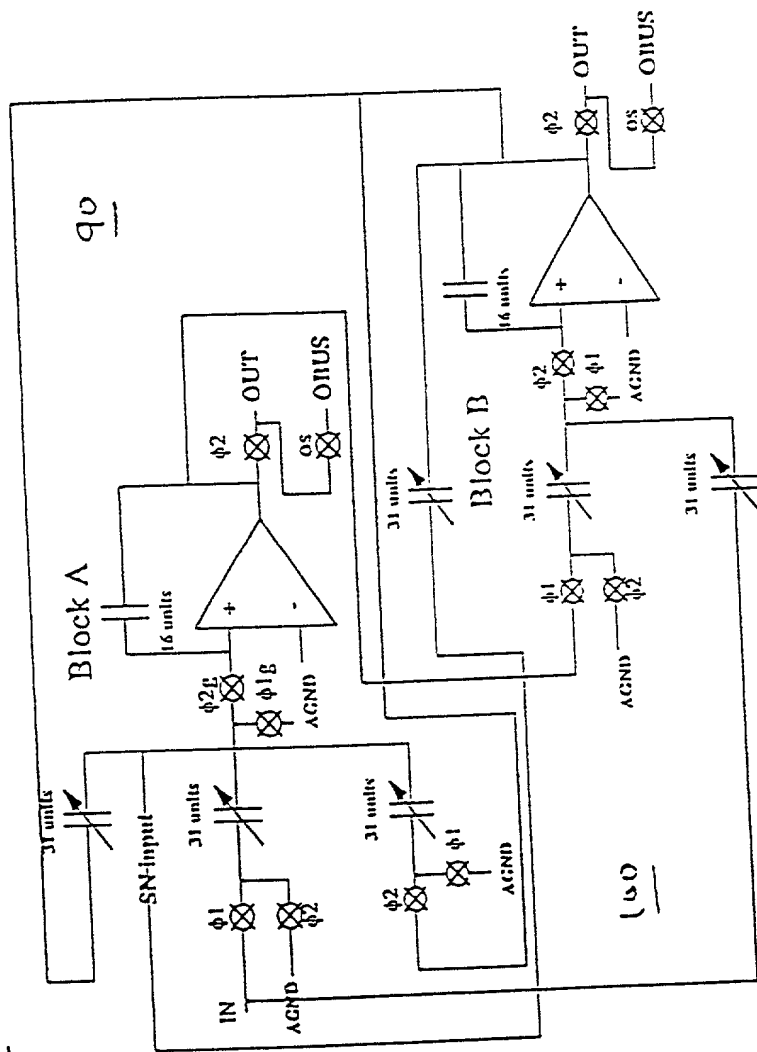


Figure 14A

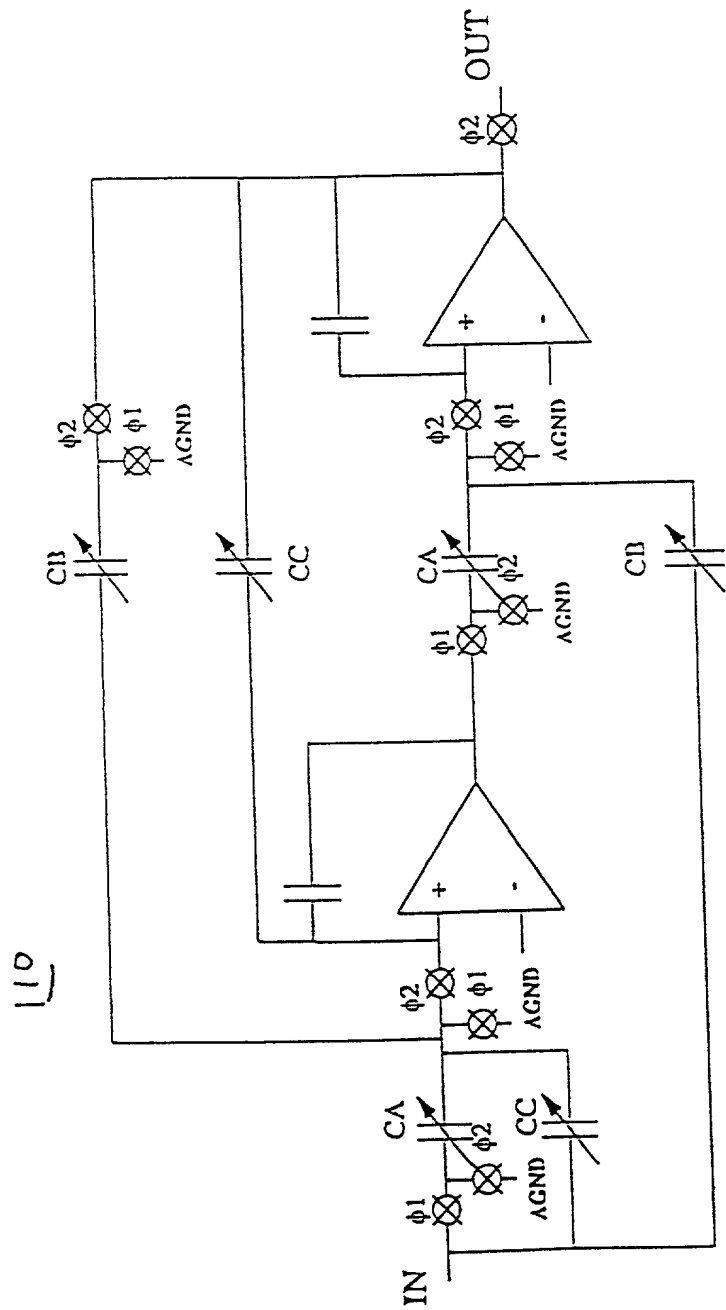


Figure 14B

1500

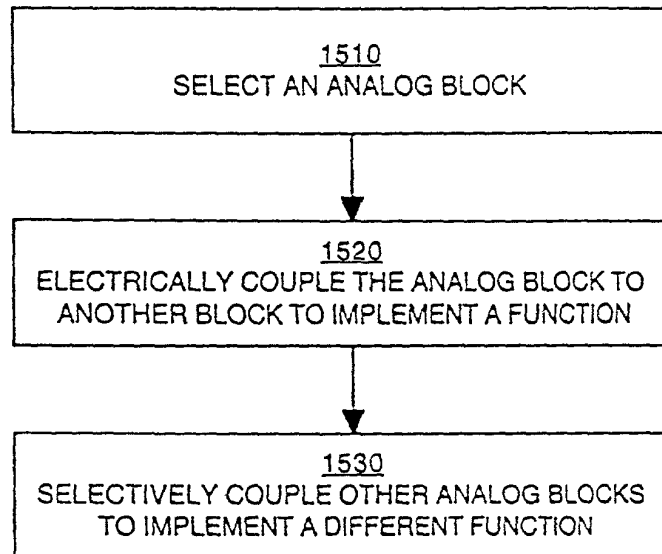


Figure 15

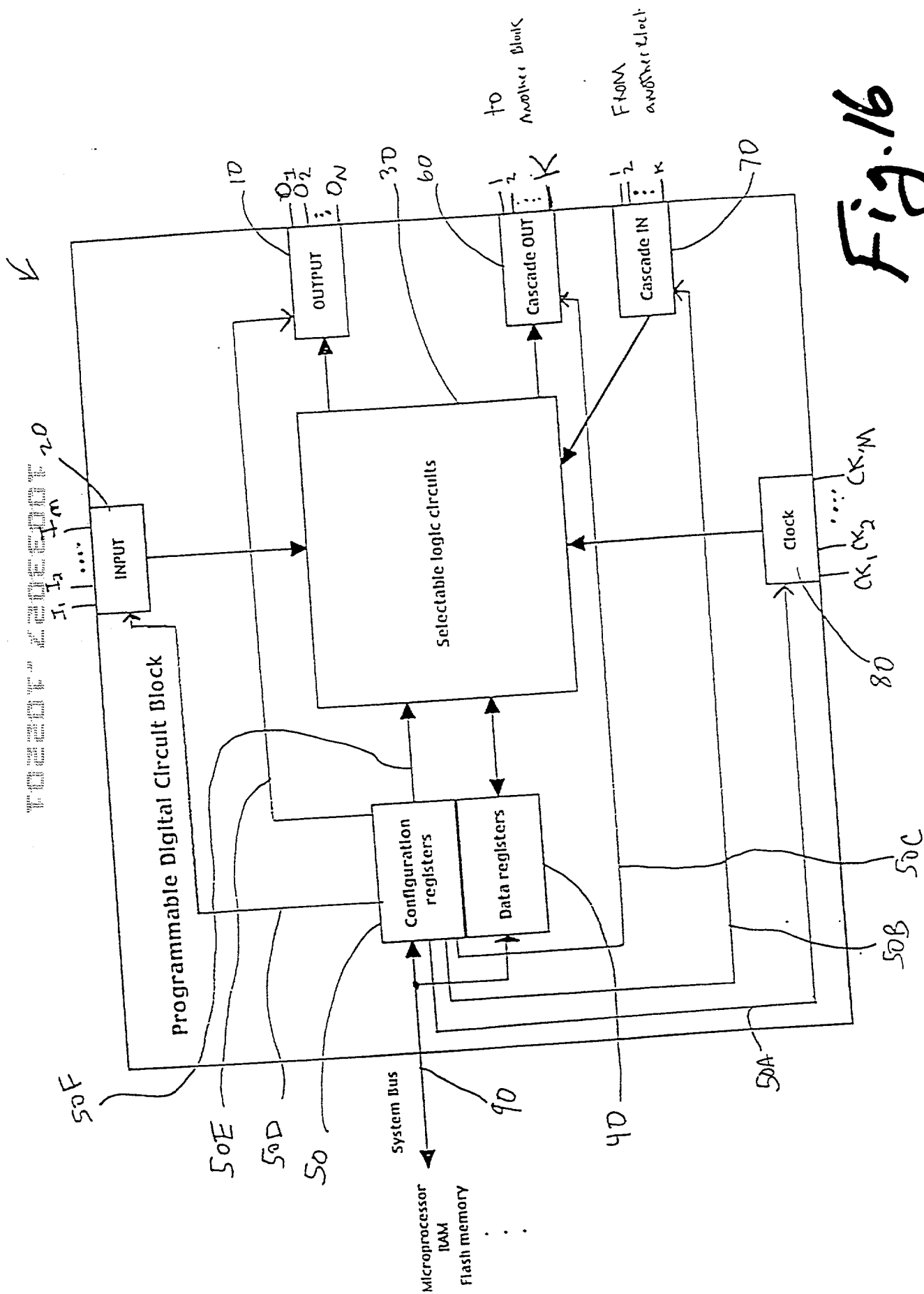
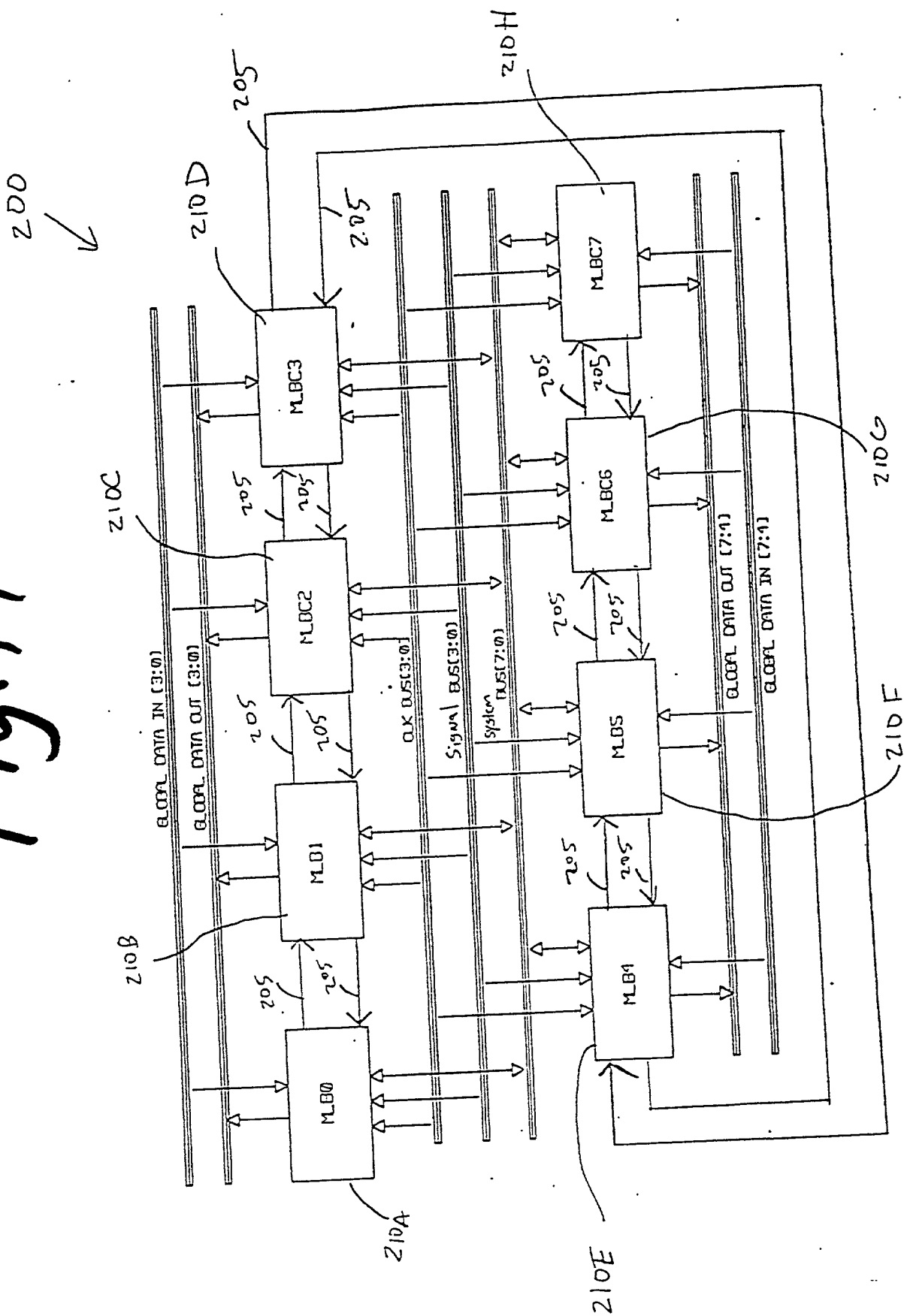


Fig. 16

Fig. 17





# TIMER CONFIGURATION

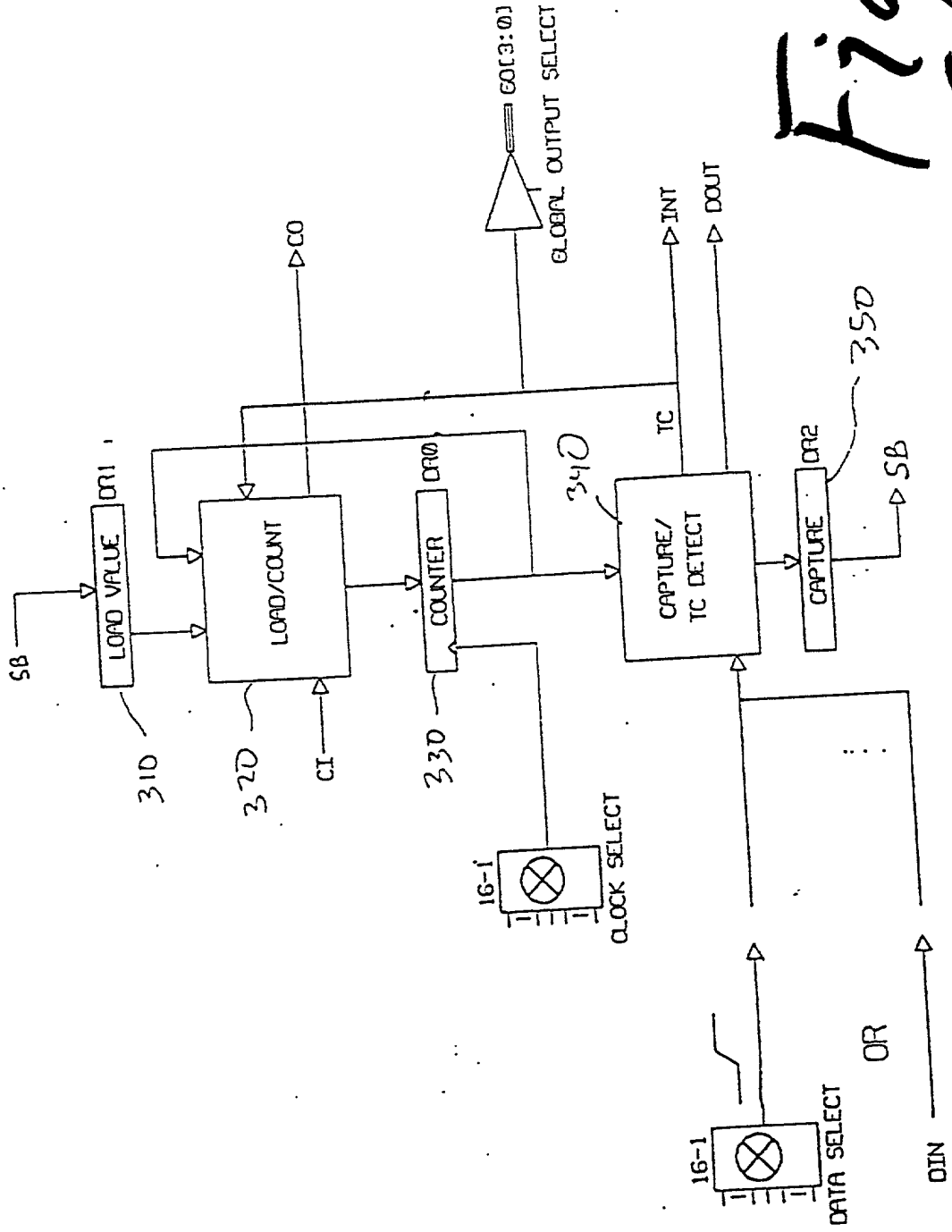


Fig. 18

# COUNTER DE CONFIGURATION

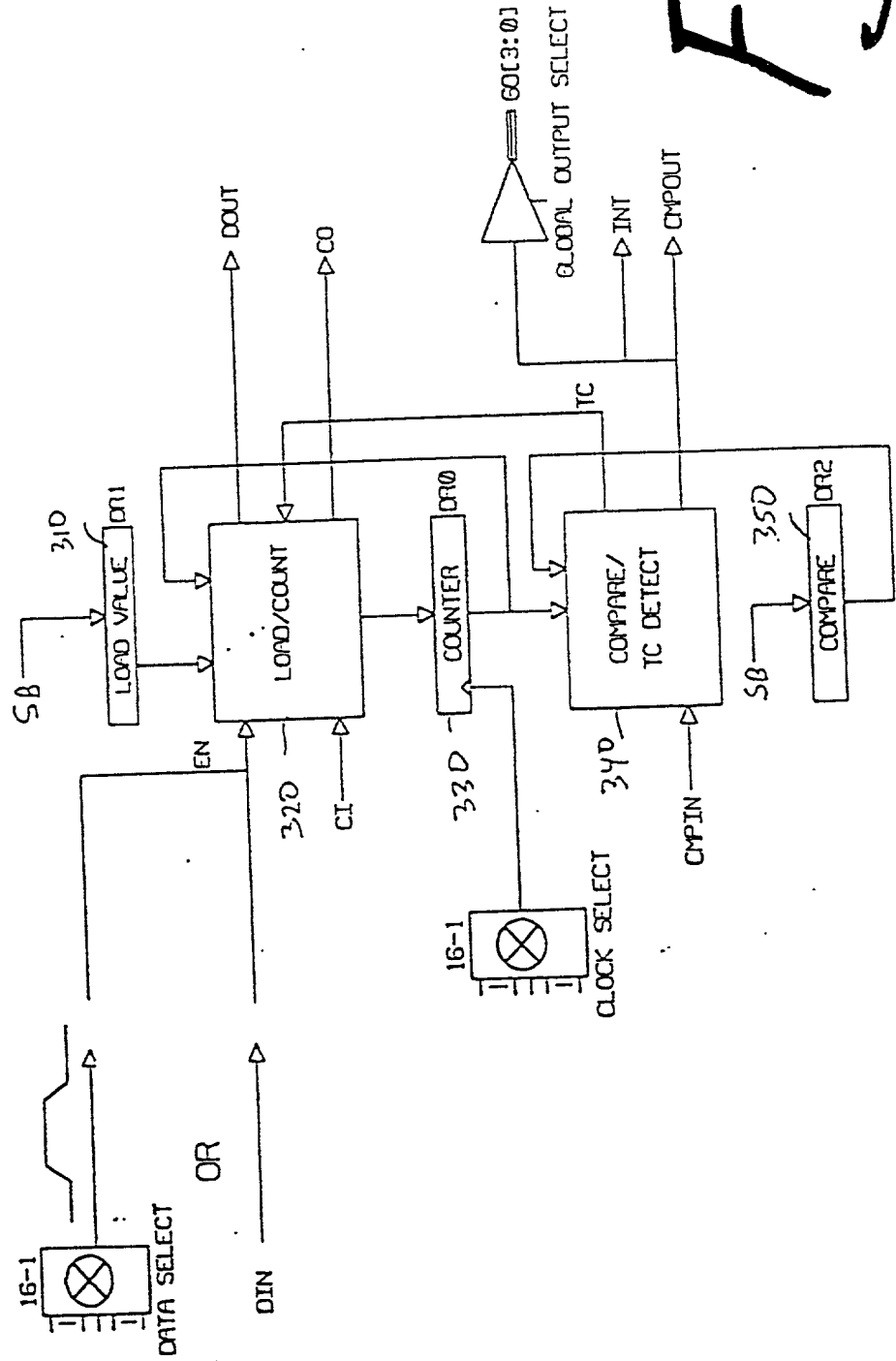
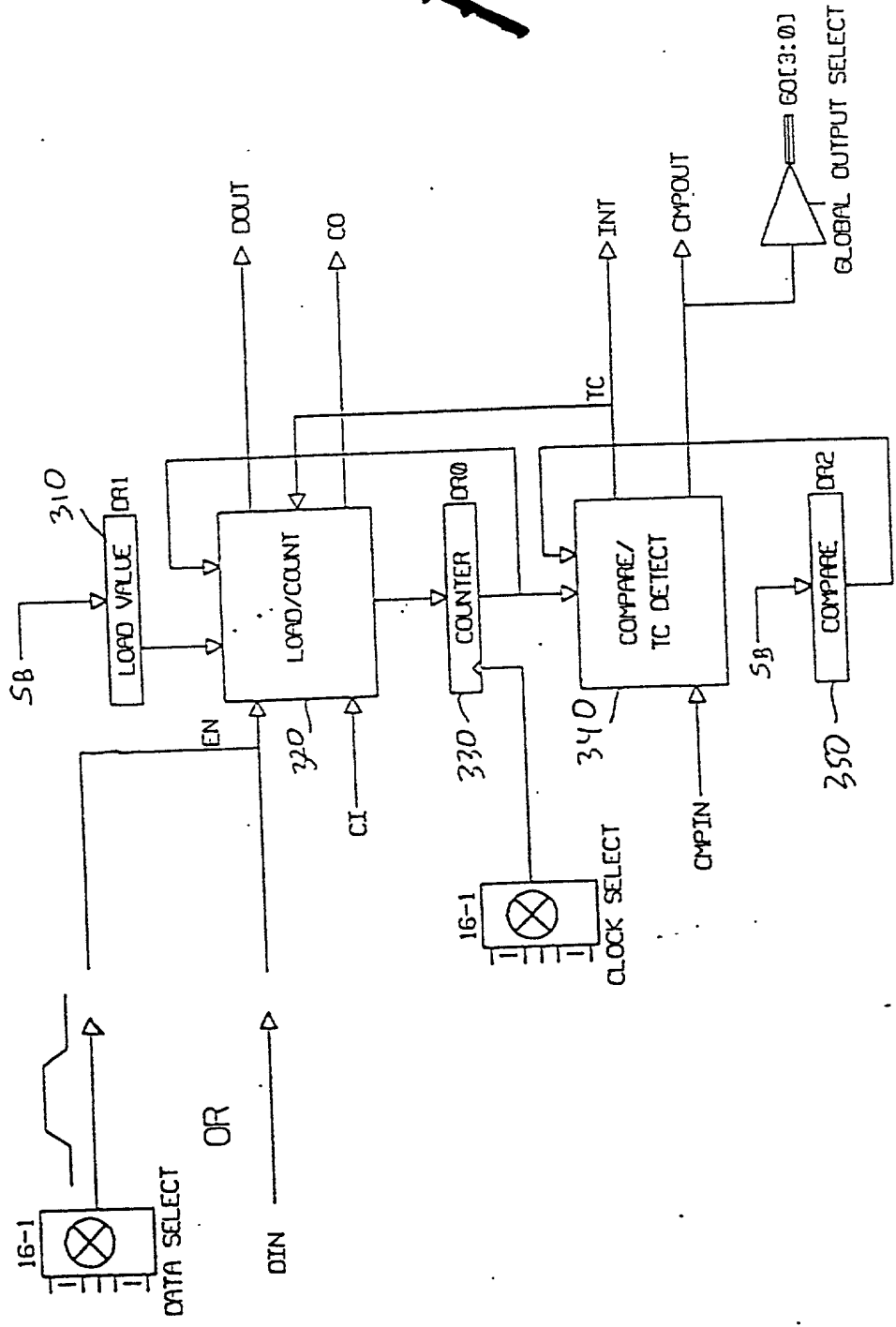


Fig. 19

# PWM T02 CONFIGURATION

Fig. 20



# TX UART CONFIGURATION

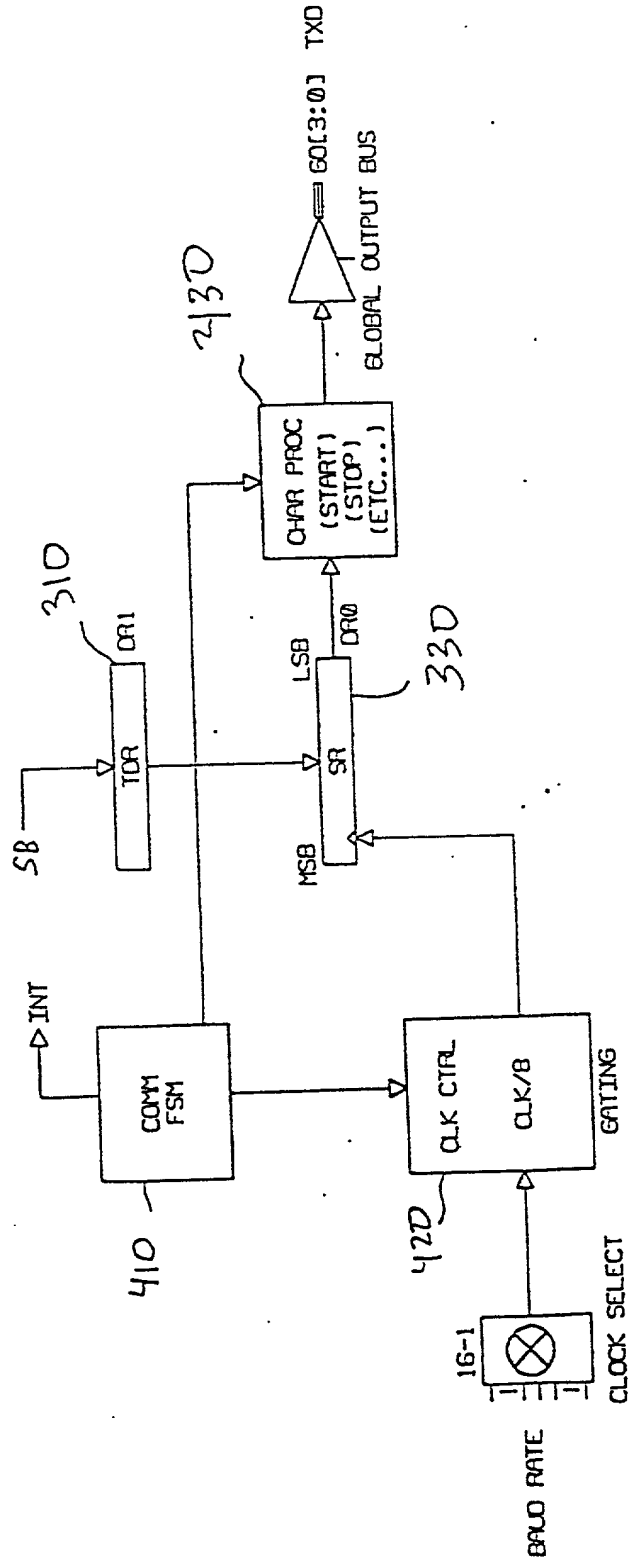


Fig. 21

# RX UART CONFIGURATION

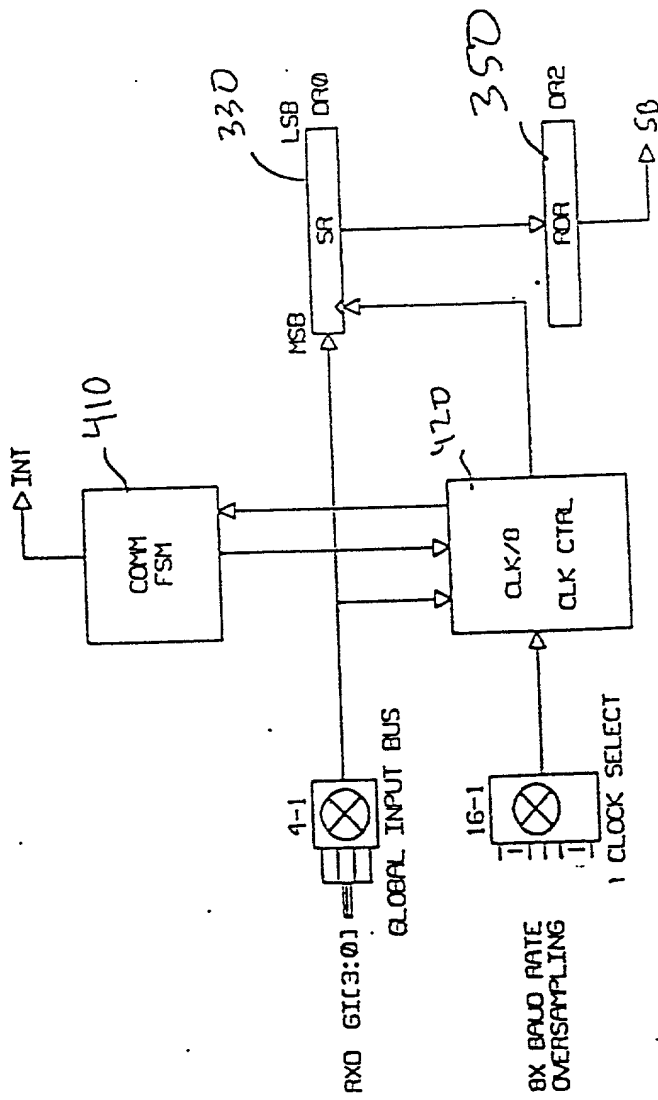


Fig. 22

# SPI MASTER CONFIGURATION

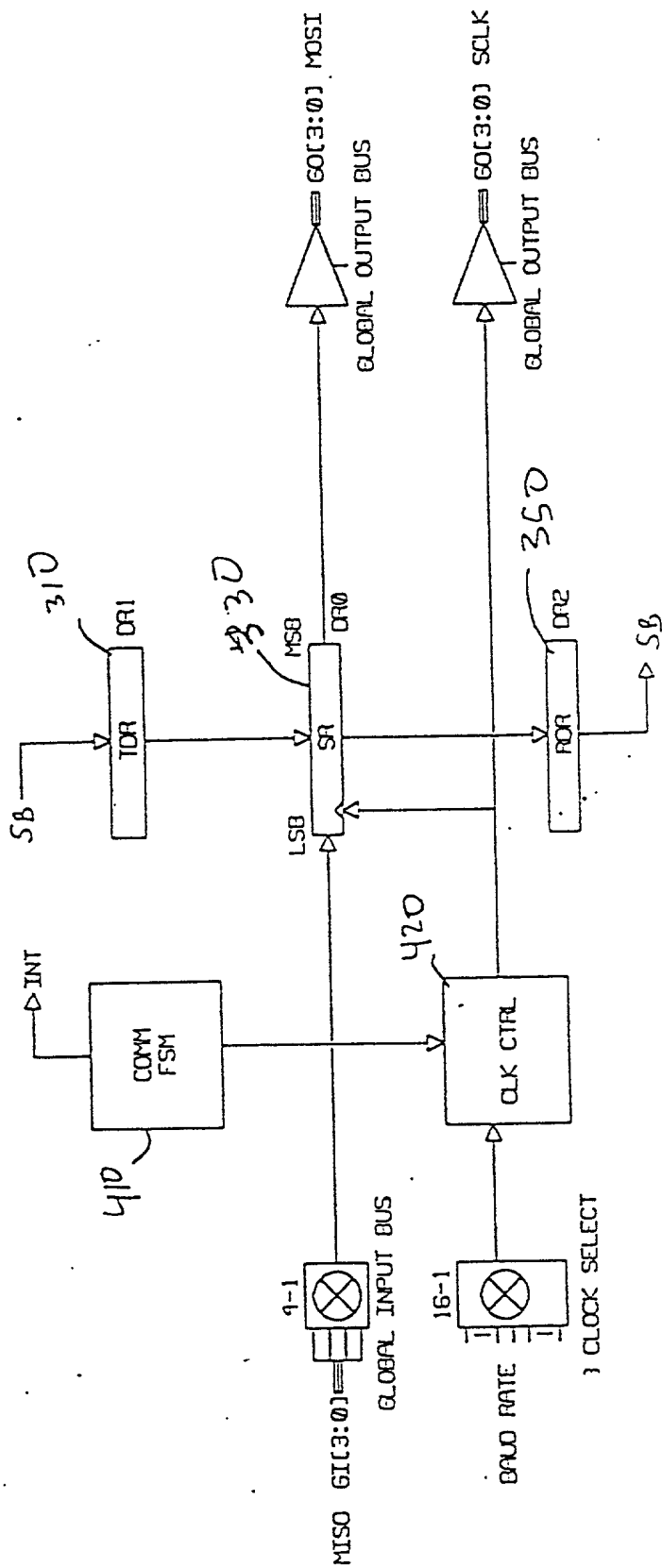


Fig. 23

# SPI SLAVE CONFIGURATION

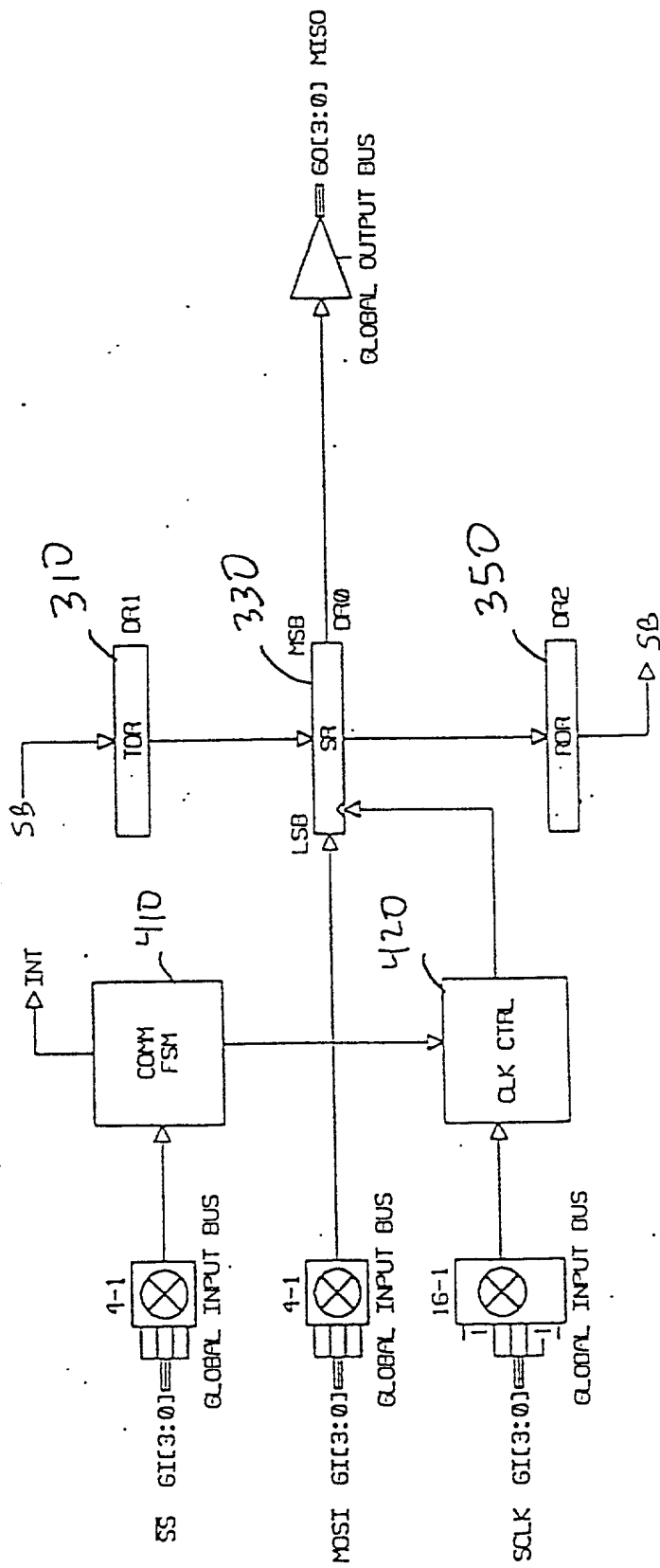


Fig. 24

FIGURE 25

MICROCONTROLLER  
DEVICE  
101

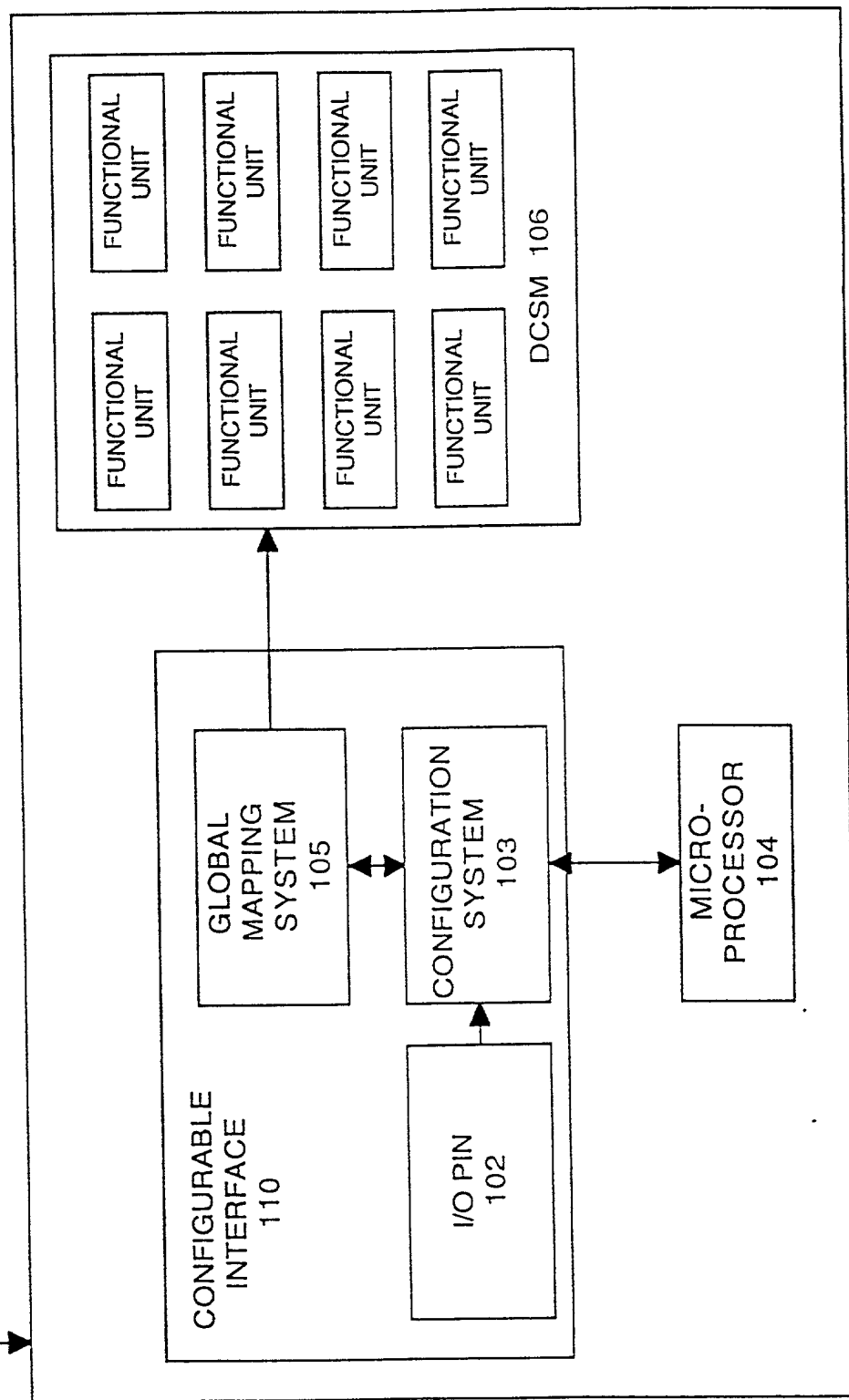




FIGURE 26

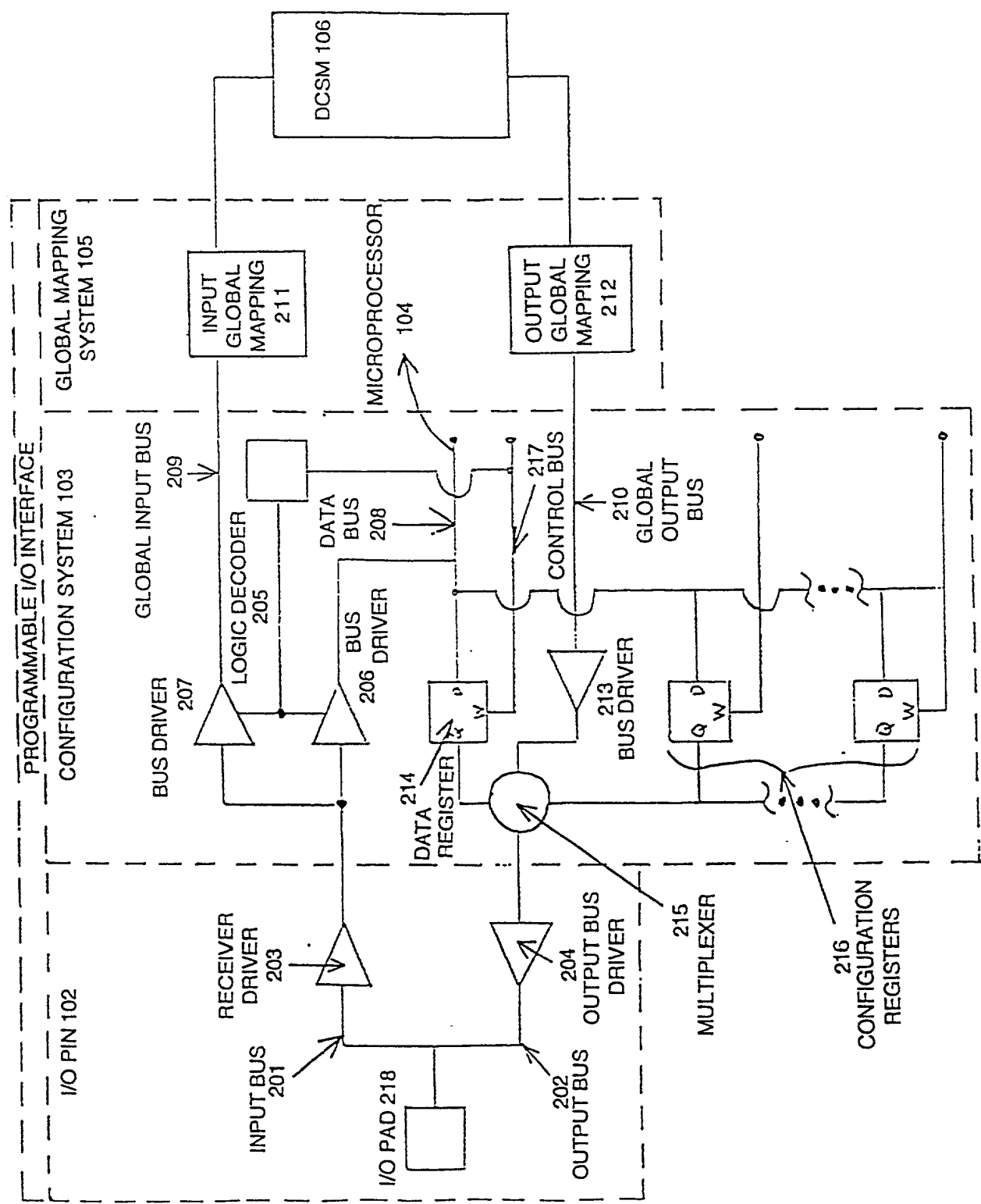


FIGURE 27

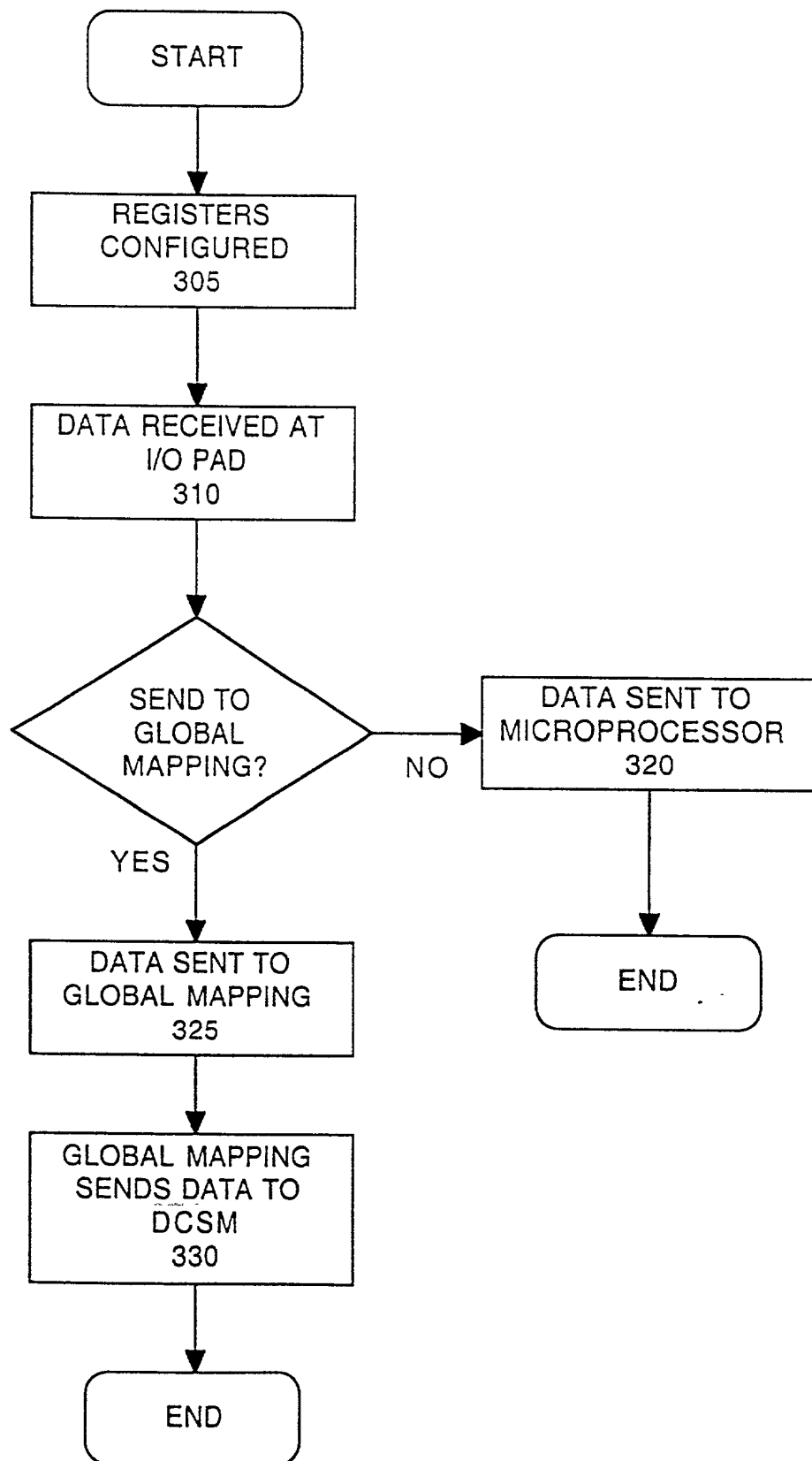
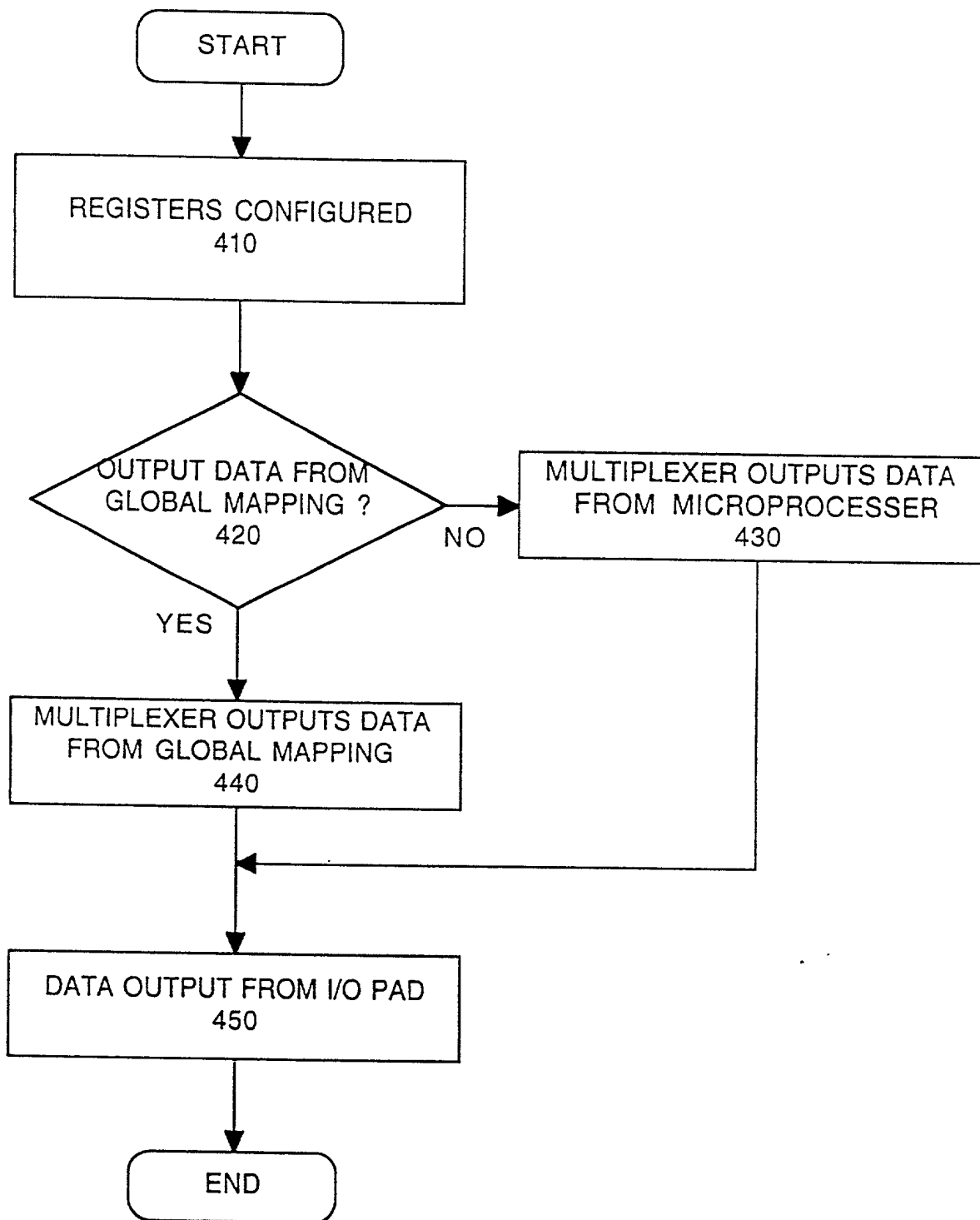


FIGURE 28



2900

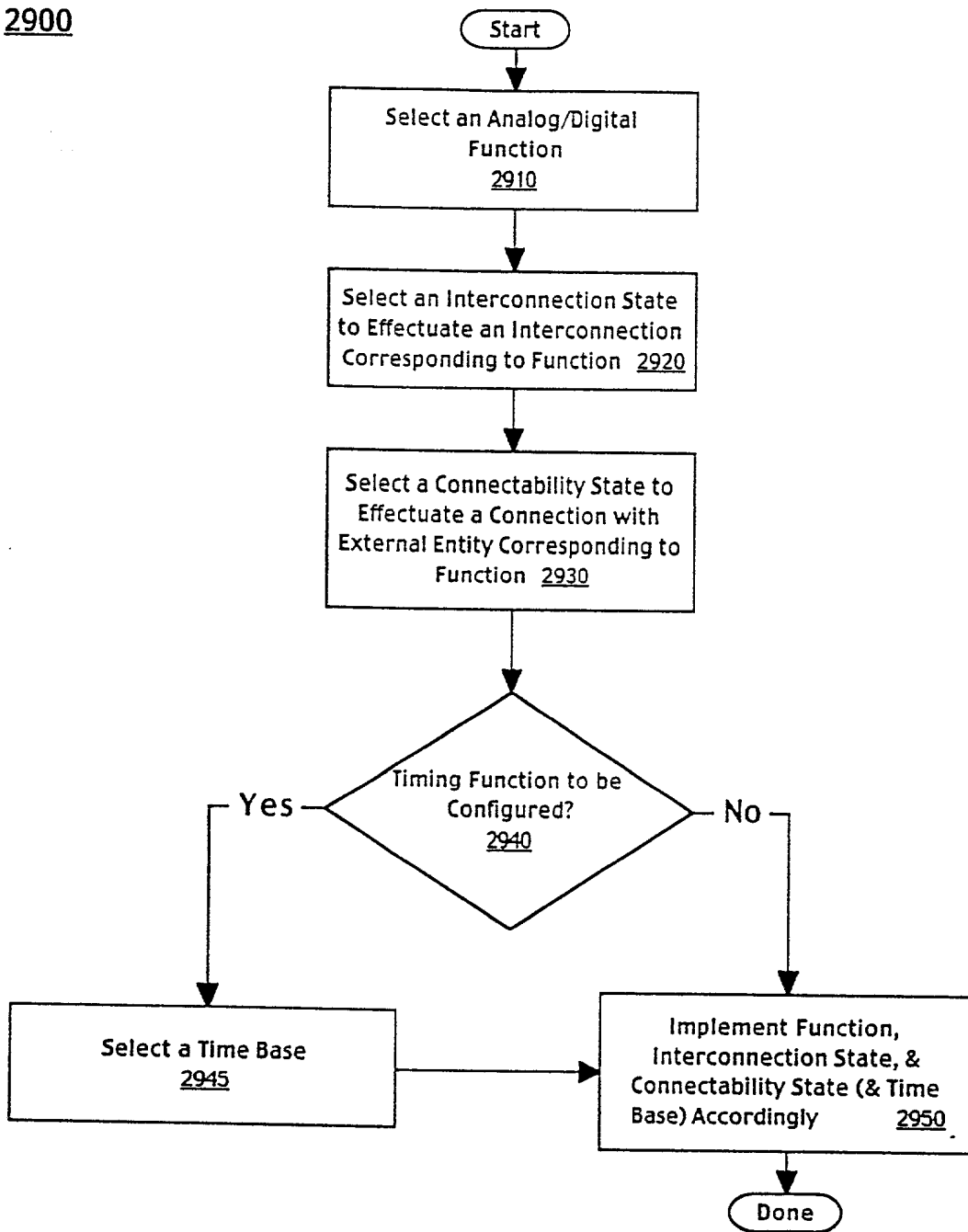


Fig. 29